

A LONG CONTROVERSY

The Cost of Armor Plate For Naval Vessels Settled.

The Agreement Is Considered Most Satisfactory, the Terms Being Reduced to More Than a Reasonable Point.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Secretary Long Thursday announced the conclusion of the long controversy over the price of armor plate for naval vessels and an agreement with the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for Krupp armor at \$420 a ton, with the possible addition of royalty fees, making the maximum price \$455.32 a ton. The amount of armor involved is the largest ever placed at one time by the government and it is said to equal all the armor purchased by the government up to 1896. It covers the armor for 17 ships now in various stages of construction, including eight battle ships, six armored cruisers and three protected cruisers.

The following official statement was given out concerning the agreement:

The navy department has come to an agreement with the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for Krupp armor of the first class amounting to 24,950 tons, for \$420 a ton. The Krupp process involves the Harvey patent, the validity of which is now under consideration by the courts, and it is further agreed that the government will assume in addition any liability for the Krupp process not exceeding \$5 or \$24.32 a ton Krupp royalty, and not exceeding the United States license fee of \$11.20 for Harvey royalty. The maximum price to the government is, therefore, \$455.32 a ton, subject to diminution in case of any reduction in the foregoing royalties. The bid of these companies for this class of armor was \$490 and the price originally asked was \$345.

The Midvale company some time ago withdrew their bid, but they would have been unable, in any event, to furnish armor in due season for the Maine class of battle ships. Had they not withdrawn their bid it is probable that some arrangements might have been made for the distribution among the three companies of the manufacture of the armor other than that of the Maine class. Their bid, however, was of value in enabling the department to secure the above large reduction.

Adm. O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordinance, said of the result:

"The agreement is most satisfactory. The terms are reduced not only to a reasonable point, but more than reasonable. We get armor cheaper than any country in the world. It is due not only to Secretary Long's able management of the matter, but also to the fact that the companies met him in a very reasonable spirit. It is only just that this should be understood."

The armor contract covers not only the 24,950 tons specified in the official statement but also some 10,000 tons of armor of the second and third class which has not been in controversy, but has been dependent upon the disposal of the first-class armor. The entire amount, approximately 35,000 tons, is now made available. New specifications have been prepared by the navy department showing in detail the tests, times of delivery, etc. There is some change in the classification, but in the main features the specifications are as they were when the last bids were made.

TRIPLE LYNCHING.

Three Negroes Who Attempted to Kill Mr. Stallcup Taken From Jail and Hanged.

Jefferson, Tex., Nov. 16.—Three Negroes who had been arrested by Sheriff Haywood for waylaying and attempting to kill Mr. Stallcup were taken from the jail Wednesday night by unknown persons and hanged to the railroad bridge across Cypress bayou. The Negroes had confessed to the crime. The mob that did the hanging overpowered the jailer and cut the telephone line so that the jailer could not communicate with the sheriff.

To Transport the Troops.

Washington, Nov. 16.—A cablegram has been sent to Gen. Davis, who is superintending the removal of the troops from Porto Rico, saying that the McClellan, Crook and Rawlins have been designated to transport the troops from San Juan to New York. The McClellan is expected to reach San Juan November 19 and the Crook and Rawlins on the 27th. Later the Crook will return for 300 mules.

Senator Morgan Renominated.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 16.—The joint caucus of democrats of both houses of the Alabama legislature held Thursday night unanimously nominated Hon. J. T. Morgan for reelection as United States senator. No other name was presented. Senator Morgan was called before the meeting and thanked the members.

Official Vote in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 16.—The official returns from all the counties have been received, and the vote on delegate to congress stands as follows: Flynn, rep., 48,353; Neff, fus., 33,529; Tucker, soc., 780; Allan, pop., 780; Flynn's plurality, 4,714.

Michigan's Population.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The population of the state of Michigan, as announced officially by the census bureau Thursday, is 2,420,982, against 2,092,889 in 1890. This is an increase

ATTACKED THE EMPEROR.

A Woman, Supposed to Be Demented, Threw an Ax at William as He Was Posing in a Carriage.

Breslau, Nov. 17.—Emperor William was the object of an attempted outrage Friday, which failed. As he was driving in an open carriage to the cuirassier barracks, accompanied by the hereditary prince of Saxe-Meiningen, a woman in the crowd hurled an ax at the carriage. The rapidity with which the vehicle was passing saved its occupants. The ax fell just behind the carriage. The woman was arrested.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The following version of the attack appeared in an extra edition of the Lokal Anzeiger Friday afternoon:

"As the kaiser at 12:15 p. m., shortly after arriving at Breslau, drove with the hereditary prince of Saxe-Meiningen in his carriage from the depot to the castle a poorly clad woman, in the Darden strasse, threw a hatchet which until then she had kept hidden under a shawl at his majesty's carriage. The hatchet hit the carriage and fell to the ground. The kaiser quietly continued the drive while the woman was seized by bystanders and the police who hastened to the scene and arrested her. It is thought the woman is insane."

Breslau, Nov. 17.—The assailant is a tradeswoman of Breslau. A provisional medical examination of the prisoner has been made and she has been pronounced to be insane.

While Emperor William was returning from the barracks to the railroad station he was cheered by immense crowds of people who were gathered along the route.

HEAD-END COLLISION.

Both Engines Are Demolished, Seven Persons Killed and Several Injured.

Oil City, Pa., Nov. 17.—A head-end collision between a Pennsylvania extra freight train and the regular Lake Shore passenger train occurred two miles west of Polk shortly before 8 o'clock Friday night. Both engines were demolished, all of the passenger coaches left the track and 40 oil and coal cars of the freight train derailed. The wreckage destroyed all telegraph communication.

The killed are: Thomas Sutton, baggage master, of Ashtabula; John Kane, head brakeman of the freight train, aged 32, a resident of Newcastle; Engineer Pitzer, of the freight, aged 40 and a resident of Newcastle.

Two male passengers and the newsboy, names unknown, are supposed to be dead beneath the wreckage.

Conductor James Paden, of this city, is hurt internally. Engineer Nathan Senter has both legs and left hip broken, and William Marvin, of Anderson, O., had his left arm broken and head and face cut. The latter was thrown off the train over an 11-foot embankment, but walked two miles to the institute for the feeble minded at Polk and sent Superintendent Murdoch and Dr. McDowell to the wreck and relief of the injured.

SOUTHERN STATES.

President Will Oppose Any Movement Looking to a Reduction of Congressional Representation.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The opinion is growing among public men who are in the confidence of the president that he will oppose any movement looking to a reduction of the congressional representation of the southern states on account of the charges of the disfranchisement of colored voters. The president is said to be opposed to reviving ill-feeling, which he thinks would be the result of a bill thus touching the south's suffrage. He has been told from many sources recently that an important element of southern business men, manufacturers and others is at heart with the republicans, and that the nucleus of a future revolution against existing political methods in the south has been securely established and should not be dissipated by legislation that would be regarded as sectional.

On account of the president's attitude, there is a growing opinion that legislation looking to the reduction of the southern representation will not be pressed by party leaders in congress.

PROMOTION SYSTEM.

Secretary Long Will Recommend Legislation Recognizing Officers' Distinguished Services.

Washington, Nov. 17.—It is understood that Secretary Long will recommend legislation to congress for fitting recognition of the gallantry of officers who distinguished themselves during the Spanish-American war, with probably a similar recommendation as to those who have performed conspicuous service in China. The recommendation will follow the general lines of that made to former congresses for legislation looking to a re-arrangement of the promotion system.

Ordered to Manila.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Maj. Elijah W. Halford, paymaster U. S. A., formerly secretary to ex-President Harrison, has been relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to proceed to the Philippines for duty via San Francisco.

Pleaded Guilty.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—In the United States district court Friday John R. Roney pleaded guilty to charges of extensive frauds in the sale of electroplated goods. Roney has been conducting

BODY SNATCHING.

Evidence That Many Graves Had Been Robbed in a Cemetery in Newaygo County, Michigan.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 16.—A special from Kalamazoo, Mich., says: The authorities of this city were informed Thursday of a horrible case of wholesale body snatching which took place in the Springbrook cemetery in Newaygo county. The evidence at hand points to the fact that the work was done several days ago, as the earth removed from the graves was frozen and the barren graves were half filled with snow.

Nine bodies, so far as known at present, were exhumed, and all but one were those of persons who had died within the past year, as follows: Mrs. Carlotta Eldredge, aged 35; her daughter Mildred, 9 years old, both of whom died of typhoid fever; Chas. James, 50 years old; Henry Houston, a middle-aged man; Clarence Cole, a 17-year-old boy; Don and Bertie Creston, infants, and Mrs. George Bailey, about 50 years of age.

The ninth victim of the ghoul, which is supposed to have been Mrs. Henry Knowles, although the body is in such an advanced stage of decomposition as to be unrecognizable, was discovered in a hedge fence about a quarter of a mile from the cemetery. She died about five years ago.

The cemetery is an isolated spot, and up to date there has not been a burial there for nearly three weeks. It was when Isaac Dunton, the sexton, went to dig a grave Wednesday morning that the discovery was made. The remnants of the caskets, which seemed to have been knocked apart with an ax, were strewn about the graveyard.

The sheriff of Newaygo county was in Kalamazoo Thursday and was met here by two strange men from Grand Rapids, supposed to be Pinkerton detectives who are to work on the mysterious case. The three men left for Hastings.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Work Begun on the Keels of the Mammoth Iron Steamships at Greton, Ct.

New London, Ct., Nov. 16.—Actual work began this week on the laying of the keels to the mammoth iron steamships to be built at the works of the Eastern Ship Building Co. at Greton, opposite New London, and from this date the work of putting together the hulls of the ships will go rapidly on.

There was issued from the office of the company Thursday an authoritative statement regarding the size of the ships, which shows them to be larger than any vessels in the world now building or planned. The new vessels will be 20,000 tons register and 33,000 tons displacement, or just 10,000 tons more displacement than the new Atlantic greyhound Deutschland. The new steamers, which are being built primarily for cargo carriers, are not as long as many Atlantic liners, but are much wider and deeper.

EROS PHOTOGRAPHED.

Even Though the Asteroid Is Beyond Human Ken, the Sensitive Plate Caught Its Likeness.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 16.—Prof. F. E. Leavenworth photographed the asteroid Eros through the telescope at the state university Wednesday evening. Considering that the diminutive planet is said to be 34,000,000 miles away, it was a long shot. The professor said that the planet could not be seen with the naked eye or through the telescope. By a close mathematical calculation he ascertained its exact location, and the sensitive plate caught its likeness, even though it was beyond human ken.

BURNED TO DEATH.

An Aged Couple Lost Their Lives in Their Burning House—Probably of Incendiary Origin.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 16.—A special from Spencer, Wis., says: An aged couple named Klotow, living on a farm a short distance from this place, were burned to death in their house. Circumstances surrounding the case have given rise to a suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin. The district attorney and coroner have been notified and will investigate the matter.

A Fairy Story.

Akron, O., Nov. 16.—A remarkable circumstance marked the removal of the corner stone of Akron's first high school building Thursday. Fifty-four years ago it was placed in position. Thursday morning when the hermetically sealed cap was removed out flew a big blue bottle fly.

Sold to University.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The 14-story Security building, at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, has been sold to the University of Chicago. The price paid was \$360,000.

Alleged Murderer Captured.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 16.—Charles Prince, wanted in Litchfield on a charge of murdering a miner named John O'Hara, was captured Thursday in Sorrento, Ill. Prince's father is in jail at Litchfield. O'Hara was shot and killed during a quarrel with the Prince.

Ex-Gov. Randall Stricken.

Andover, N. H., Nov. 16.—Hon. Geo. A. Randall, governor of New Hampshire during 1897-98, and a leading banker, was stricken with paralysis

FINEST IN AMERICA.

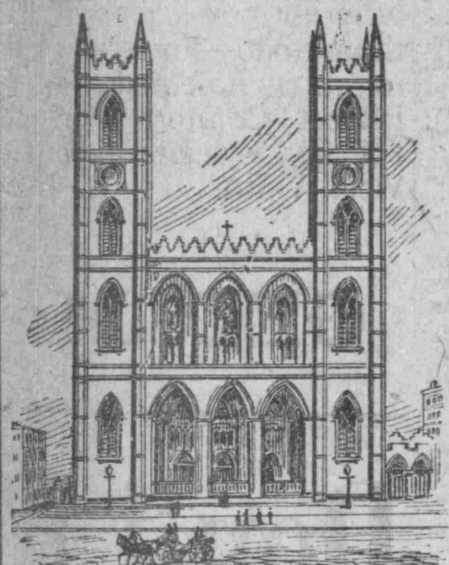
Notre Dame Church at Montreal Said to Be Unparalleled.

Its Architecture Is Rich, Its Paintings Superb and Its Wood Carving Exquisite—Seats 15,000 Persons.

(Special Montreal (Can.) Letter.)

THE province of Quebec is a country of churches. Wherever you may go, in city or country, the church steeple is the most prominent feature of the landscape. And wherever ten or more little whitewashed cottages are clustered together they form a setting for what many a Protestant congregation in the United States would call a handsome house of worship.

The Catholic church has no more devoted children in the world than



CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME.

the French-Canadian farmers and laboring men. Certain it is that the average "habitant" contributes more than the biblical tenth to his church; otherwise the clergy of French Canada could not maintain itself in the affluent style of which pretty parsonages and well-tilled parochial fields give ample evidence. The "cure," or priest, is not only the spiritual leader of his flock; he also exercises control over the temporal affairs of his congregation. He is in every sense of the word the "father" of every man, woman and child in the parish, and his authority is recognized with a cheerfulness and submission incomprehensible to the American mind. If they ever have "church quarrels" in the province of Quebec the deplorable fact is not allowed to leak out.

Handsome church buildings are the outward manifestation and testimony of denominational prosperity, unity and power, and beautiful surroundings appeal to the religious fervor of worshippers. The Catholic church has recognized the value of these auxiliaries for centuries, and has always encouraged architects, painters and sculptors to devote their talents to the beautifying of cathedrals and lesser houses of worship.

The province of Quebec has many churches of rare beauty and historical interest, but none can rival in architectural and artistic perfection the Church of Notre Dame at Montreal, an edifice grand and imposing in the highest degree. The parish of Notre Dame is the oldest in the Canadian metropolis. It was founded on May 18, 1642, when Maisonneuve and his band of French colonists reached the island of Mount Royal and founded Ville-Marie, now Montreal. The settlers erected a fort and a temporary chapel of bark, in which they worshipped until the following year when a wooden edifice was constructed. In



STATUE OF ST. PETER.

1654 a still more commodious chapel was constructed, and in 1672 a spacious parish church was built. The building was used for a century and a half, or until 1829, when the present church was opened to the public by Mgr. Lartigue, the first bishop of Montreal.

The beauty of Notre Dame church baffles description. Its front is perfect in symmetry, its bold and lofty towers attract attention from every point of the compass, and are visible from the south at a distance of over 30 miles. The grand portico between the two towers is 60 feet in height. Three colossal statues placed over the arches represent the Virgin Mary, St. Joseph and St. John the Baptist, the patrons of Lower Canada and the city of Montreal. Measured from foundation to pinnacle the towers are 227 feet high. Architecturally the church belongs to a branch of the Gothic, or pointed arch order, a school and familiar to the public by the ancient cathedrals of Europe, and a style which church authorities consider in perfect harmony with Christian thought and calculated to ele-

But imposing as is the outside of Notre Dame it pales into insignificance when contrasted with the richness of the interior. Paintings, gildings, sculptures and stained glass—every piece a master work—almost confound the senses, but fill the heart and mind with sublime reflections. The vastness of the auditorium, which is capable of accommodating 15,000 persons, inspires admiration which is heightened when the eye slowly travels from altar to altar, from chapel to chapel, and finally rests upon the grand main altar, the richest of its kind in the western hemisphere. One is oppressed by the grandeur of his surroundings when entering this noble temple of the Lord for the first time; and that this feeling is experienced not by adults only, but by children as well, came home to the writer most forcibly when he heard a red-headed youngster from St. Paul remark to his mother: "Say, ma, this makes me feel like 30 cents." Little Redhead might have couched his reflection in more elegant, certainly not in more effective, language. In the slang of the day he translated the thought which possessed his grown-up companions.

To describe the beauties of the various altars and chapels which adorn the western and eastern side aisles of the church in a newspaper article would be impossible; but a few words about the new chapel of Notre Dame of the Sacred Heart, which is one of the choicest monuments of art in America, are almost indispensable. It is nearly 100 feet in length, 60 feet in width, and 65 feet in height, and its sculpture, paintings and decorations can be studied for hours in the smallest details. In the harmony of its lines and splendor of ornamentations this chapel rivals the church proper, and its numerous paintings are considered the finest in Canada, probably North America.

The confessionals, placed between altars, are triumphs of the wood carver's art, and the visitor who is chaperoned by a guide is treated to a lesson on the duty of confession while admiring their richness. Confession, practiced since the earliest days of the Catholic church, we are told, is based on John 20:21, 22, 23. On the evening of the resurrection Jesus entered the chamber where His disciples were assembled, stood in their midst and said: "Peace be unto you, as My Father has sent Me, even so I send you. Having said this He breathed on them and



BLOODY SACRIFICE OF CHRIST.

saith unto them: Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted, and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained." This text, our Catholic guide explained, clearly indicates that unless the penitent sinner confides his transgressions in detail to his spiritual adviser he cannot obtain remission, for how could a priest remit offenses of which he has no knowledge? This explanation is interpolated merely as a matter of general information. It was new to the writer, and may not be known to all of his readers.

Among the statuary in Notre Dame no piece is more admired than a little statue of the Virgin, carved from the purest white marble, standing on a pedestal of the same material, which was presented to the church by Pope Pius IX., in 1872, together with a small golden cross which the pontiff was in the habit of wearing on his own person. Second in general esteem is a bronze statue of St. Peter, a copy of the one in Rome. Its feet are kissed by worshippers who desire to gain 50 days of indulgence. But interesting as all these statues are, in impressiveness they are far behind the grand main altar with its six groups of statues and bas-reliefs, all of which are magnificent masterpieces of sculpture in wood, the work of Bouriche, the famous artist of Angers, France. Most notable among these figures are "The Sacrifice of Isaac" and "A Priest of the Son of Aaron Offering Up the Sacrifice of a Spotless Lamb." The grandest group is one entitled "The Bloody Sacrifice of Christ." The Virgin is there standing at the foot of the cross, a sword of agony piercing her very soul, while she offers herself up as a victim with her Divine Son. St. John, overcome by sorrow, has turned away his face, unable longer to look upon the Saviour, and Mary Magdalen is weeping over the sins she has so generously expiated.

"Le Gros Bourdon," the great bell of Notre Dame, is famed for the richness of its tone. It weighs 27,780 pounds, is six feet high, and at its mouth measures eight feet and seven inches in diameter. It hangs in the western tower. In the eastern tower are hung ten smaller bells, toned in such perfect harmony that almost any sacred air can be executed while they peal. The great organ is also an object of general interest. It has 5,772 pipes, from the size of a quill to huge tubes more than 30 feet long. Six years were required to build it, and Fréé Archer, the famous organist, who inaugurated it on Easter day, 1891, pronounced it the finest instrument of the kind in existence.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES D. WEBB,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Special attention given to Collections.
Office on Broadway.

PARIS, KENTUCKY.

CHARLES B. DICKSON,
DENTIST,
Office over the Bourbon Bank.
PARIS, KENTUCKY.

PHILIP N. FOLEY,
DENTIST,
Office in Agricultural Bank building.
Can be found at office at night.

J. T. MILLAN,
DENTIST,
Office, No. 3, Broadway.
PARIS, KENTUCKY.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Simms' Building,
PARIS, KENTUCKY.

W. M. KENNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, in Agricultural Bank Building.
OFFICE HOURS: 7 to 10 a. m.
2 to 5 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m.

BE AN AMERICAN
Buy a watch made of Steel taken from
the mines of the West. It is a watch
that will stand up to any test. It is a
watch that will stand up to any test.
It is a watch that will stand up to any test.

Frankfort & Cincinnati Ry.
ELKHORN ROUTE.

LOCAL TIME CARD IN EFFECT
DECEMBER 5TH, 1898.

EAST BOUND.			
	No. 1. Pass.	No. 2. Pass.	No. 6. Mixed.
Lve Frankfort a	7:00am	8:40pm	1:00pm
Lve Elkhorn	7:11am	8:52pm	1:20pm
Lve Newtwn	7:18am	9:00pm	1:35pm
Lve Stamping Grnd	7:28am	9:10pm	1:50pm
Lve Davalls	7:34am	9:16pm	2:00pm
Lve Johnson	7:39am	9:22pm	2:10pm
Lve Georgetown	7:45am	9:28pm	2:20pm
Lve C S Ry Depot b	7:50am	9:33pm	2:30pm
Lve Newtwn	8:17am	9:48pm	2:45pm
Lve Centerville	8:25am	9:56pm	2:55pm
Lve Elizabeth	8:30am	10:00pm	3:00pm
Arr Paris c	8:40am	10:10pm	3:15pm

Daily except Sunday.
a connects with L & N; b connects with Q
& C; connects with Ky. Central.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL POINTS
P.M. A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. A.M.
8:40 7:00 Lv . . . Frankfort . . . Ar 11:20 7:10
4:24 7:50 Lv . . . Georgetown . . . Ar 10:28 6:17
5:10 8:40 Ar . . . Paris . . . Lv 8:30 5:40
8:30 Ar . . . Mayville . . . Lv 5:45 1:25
6:18 11:42 Ar . . . Winchester . . . Lv 7:59 2:55
7:20 1:00 Ar . . . Richmond . . . Lv 6:20 2:00

Geo. B. Harper, Gen'l Sup't.
JOS. R. NEWTON, G. P. A.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.
L. & N. R. R.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS:
From Cincinnati—10:58 a. m.; 5:38 p. m.; 10:10 p. m.
From Lexington—5:11 a. m.; 7:45 a. m.; 3:33 p. m.; 6:27 p. m.
From Richmond—5:05 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; 8:28 p. m.
From Mayville—7:42 a. m.; 3:35 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS:
To Cincinnati—5:15 a. m.; 7:51 a. m.; 3:40 p. m.
To Lexington—7:47 a. m.; 11:05 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.; 10:14 p. m.
To Richmond—11:08 a. m.; 5:43 p. m.; 10:16 p. m.
To Mayville—7:50 a. m.; 3:35 p. m.
F. B. CARR, Agent.

My agency insures against fire, wind and storm—best old reliable prompt paying companies—non-union. W. O. HINTON, Agent.

My agency insures against fire, wind and storm—best old reliable, prompt paying companies—non-union.
W. O. HINTON, Agent.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

Itartificially digests the food and re-constructs the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.